

8-1-1966

Kabul Times (August 1, 1966, vol. 5, no. 109)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (August 1, 1966, vol. 5, no. 109)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1288.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1288>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



Maiwandwal Sees 'Literate Society' As His Government's Major Objective

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Addressing members of the Seminar for Provincial Directors of Education Sunday afternoon, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal said that we have to spread knowledge and popularise education so that people can realise their rights and obligations and make use of them the fullest possible degree in order to promote the country's progress. In this way the Prime Minister said, educational standards of the people will rise and political consciousness will be promoted in the country. These achievements will be major contributing factors to the general progress in the country.

The Prime Minister attended the seminar accompanied by the Education Minister Dr. Osman Anwari where he listened to brief statements from provincial directors of education, elaborating educational problems in their respective provinces.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the seminar would

prove useful in the development of education throughout Afghanistan. The Prime Minister drew the attention of the educators to the government's intention in conformity with its declared policy to do its utmost to develop education.

Of course, he said, we will have to work in accordance with the five year plan, our financial capabilities and the country's needs in all fields. But it will be a great honour to us if we could say that we have paid during our term in office more attention to education than any other field and that we have promoted the expansion and development of education.

The Prime Minister said we find ourselves at a stage of development where we have to build a political structure as well as promote the country's economy. He added that none of these goals can be met without a sound educational foundation. That is why, the educational programme should aim at meeting both the economic as well as the political

needs of the country.

The Prime Minister said countries experimenting with democratic institutions are bound to encounter losses. Our efforts should be aimed at eliminating these losses and every step that we take should lead to progress and prosperity.

Explaining what he meant by this, the Prime Minister said the losses may occur when experiments in democracy come into conflict with national development objectives.

We will try to see that our activities continue in both fields in balanced way and do not run at cross purposes. The country, he said, is in need of construction. We do not intend to meet this need at the cost of democratic freedom.

Our aim should be to develop the country not by authoritative methods but through volunteer and collective efforts. That is why, he said, it is important that the political and economic structure of the country be built

(Contd. on page 4)

His Majesty Pardons 12 Jouzjan Prisoners

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has revoked the remaining jail sentences of 12 male and female prisoners from Jouzjan province.

The government had asked for the release of these prisoners who were ill or growing old.

His Majesty instructed the Ministry of Justice to release the prisoners since the punishment inflicted on them are no longer operative.

Reprinting Of Holy Tafseer In Progress

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Printing of the new holy Tafseer is proceeding smoothly. The new Tafseer will be completed by next year. So far 200 pages have been printed. The new Tafseer which will be in 3450 pages will be published in three volumes.

Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahari President of the Government Printing Press, said that the printing of the new Tafseer began month and a half ago.

Mohammad Yunus Halran the Director of publicity in the Ministry of Information and Culture said that as some of the people do not know Arabic language the department ordered a second print of the Tafseer.

Rebels Control Parts Of Nigeria; Negotiations Continue Ironsi's Whereabout Unknown

LONDON, August 1, (BBC and Reuter).—More disturbances are reported in major Nigerian population centres. The quiet reported after negotiations started between the mutineers and the army has been superficial. Some Nigerian radio stations are broadcasting bulletins but are keeping silent on calm and security in the country.

In Lagos, Northern Nigerian army officers, who oppose plans to make the country a unitary state, Sunday appeared in a strong position to force major changes in the military government.

Diplomatic observers said it was likely that a changed form of military government or some other regime would emerge from talks continuing after an army mutiny broke out here last Thursday night.

There have been no indications of progress in negotiations between the dissidents—led by officers from the Hausa tribe in Moslem northern Nigeria—and the supreme military council.

But the mutineers were considered to have a strong hand in holding the country's military leader, Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, whom they captured at a western Nigerian airport on Friday.

Fears for General Aguiyi Ironsi's safety increased as there were no reports on his condition or whereabouts. But some observers considered it unlikely that he had been killed because of his bargaining value to the dissidents as a hostage.

There was also no report of the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel Faguyi, the governor of the western region, who was held by the mutineers in Ibadan.

Lagos and the western Nigerian cities where fighting broke out were reported quiet. At least 30 people, including a British shoe factory manager and a German, were confirmed killed in the flurry of battles on Friday.

Many officers from the Ibo tribe of the east and south fled their Lagos barracks Saturday night after the fighting, in which the Ibo suffered the heaviest casualties.

First reports of the mutiny and the negotiations which have followed have begun to appear in the Nigerian newspapers.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) announced, however, it was resuming flights

to Kano. Lagos airport remained closed.

A VC-10 jet airliner, carrying 42 passengers, left London last night for Kano.

A spokesman for the state-run airline said they had been told that Kano was quiet and its airport useable.

Meanwhile, negotiations that began Saturday between the rebels and the government were reported to be still in progress.

In London, British officials said they still had received no news of General John Aguiyi-Ironsi, who led the junta before Friday's uprising. Early reports said he was a prisoner in Ibadan in western Nigeria.

"He seems to be out of the picture," a spokesman for the Commonwealth relations office said.

Union Rejects Airline Package

WASHINGTON, August 1, (AP).—After hours of intense deliberation and negotiations to try to settle the airlines strike that has crippled American commercial and passenger flights officials of the machinists union announced that its striking mechanics had rejected the settlement.

President P. L. Siemiller of the International Association of Machinists announced the contract proposal providing some 6 per cent a year increases in wages and benefits had been voted down by a 3 to 1 margin.

"The strike is still on," Siemiller said of the walkout that has grounded United, Eastern, National, Northwest and Transworld Air Lines for days at the cost of nearly \$200 million in lost wages and airline revenue.

The rejection was the first defeat for President Johnson in solving difficult labour disputes by extraordinary White House collective bargaining sessions.

Siemiller said he understood that Senate leaders who previously were considering emergency legislation to stop the strike would meet at 8 a.m. today.

Siemiller said the union was ready to go back to the bargaining table in an effort to continue negotiations toward a contract that would be accepted by the strikers.

Siemiller attributed the rejection of the tentative settlement announced by President Johnson Friday night to dissatisfaction among strikers.

Emergency legislation which was delayed after the White House agreement, is almost sure to follow rejection of the contract.

In New York, TWA said it was uncertain what it would do about some 121,000 reservations it had booked since last Saturday, when it appeared the strike might be over by today.

"It is particularly unfortunate that we will be unable to accommodate the backlog of approximately 16,000 Americans stranded in Europe due to the strike," the company statement said.

"We sincerely regret the continued inconvenience to our passengers which will result," it said.

Vietnam Action Endangers Peace, Says Malinovsky

MOSCOW, Aug. 1, (DPA).—The Soviet Union is taking "the necessary steps" to boost her armed forces and step up "militant cooperation" among the socialist countries in view of "a serious threat to world peace" by the United States, Defence Minister Rodion Malinovsky said here Sunday.

Marshal Malinovsky, in a speech on the occasion of "Navy Day" quoted by "Tass" agency, said "American imperialism with its aggressive action creates a serious threat to world peace." He said the Vietnam war had taken on "still more dangerous" nature by the U.S. bombing of the suburbs of Hanoi and Haiphong.

"Bearing this in mind, the Communist Party and the Soviet government will take the necessary steps for further strengthening the armed forces of the USSR the militant cooperation of all countries of socialism."

Meshrano Jirgah

KABUL, August 1, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah in its general meeting yesterday discussed Wolesi Jirgah's approval of the liaison arrangements between the government on the one side, and the King and the Shura on the other, in accordance with article 95 of the Afghan Constitution.

The views of the judicial and legislative affairs committee of the Meshrano Jirgah on this matter were also studied. The judicial and legislative committee of Meshrano Jirgah stated its view that article 95 of the Constitution does not impede the appointment of a parliamentary Minister to assist the Prime Minister in regulating and facilitating this task.

The budget of the Ministry of Public works was debated in the session.

Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works, appeared before the House and answered questions. He was accompanied by the Commander of the Labour Corps, and administrative and supervision Presidents.

PLANNING, INTERIOR BUDGETS DISCUSSED

KABUL, August 1, (Bakhtar).—The Financial and Budgetary Committees of the Wolesi Jirgah in yesterday's session discussed the budgets of the Ministries of Interior and Finance. Abdul Wahab Malikyar, First Deputy Minister of Interior, appeared before the committee yesterday morning and answered questions of the Deputies.

Faisal, Nasser Agree On Representatives Meeting

KUWAIT, Aug. 1, (AP).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Nasser of UAR have agreed to a meeting of their representatives in Kuwait to discuss a Kuwaiti peace formula for the Yemen conflict, according to Kuwait's Foreign Minister.

He announced the decision on his return Saturday night from a peace mission to Cairo and Beirut.

He told newsmen he personally believes Faisal and Nasser "sincerely desire a solution to the Yemen problem in the interests of the Yemeni people."

The minister said the meeting will be held here "shortly" but declined to elaborate.

Wilson's Economic Measures Meet Hostility At Home

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Reuter).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson, compared by President Johnson to Sir Winston Churchill as a national leader, has returned from Washington to face a political and industrial crisis over his mandatory wage and prices freeze.

The 48-year-old labour government chief, fighting to win greater overseas confidence in his handling of the British economy, is confronted with these major developments:

1. Reports that Health Minister Kenneth Robinson is considering resignation over the wages standstill, which will force postponement of a salary increase he has negotiated with doctors belonging to the national health service.

Left-wing trade union leader Frank Cousins has already quit as Technology Minister because of the controversial wage restraint policy and Deputy Prime Minister George Brown offered to resign—then changed his mind—

because of the severe deflationary aspect of the freeze.

But government sources said Sunday that so far Robinson had not offered his resignation, and recalled that he attended the crucial cabinet meeting which endorsed the austerity measures.

2. Signs of revolt among some trade unions against the six-month total wage standstill and the further six months of severe restraint ordered by the administration.

Leaders of the 8,500,000-strong trades union congress who earlier gave reluctant approval to voluntary co-operation with the policy, are believed to be shocked by the severity of the measures and will review the situation later this week.

While they are still expected

(Contd. on page 4)

Animal Conference Delegates Return

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan delegation to the third annual conference on preservation of animals held alternately in Kabul and Moscow returned here yesterday.

The conference, which lasted 12 days discussed matters of mutual interest concerning animal preservation.

The conference decided that during a shortage of grass Afghan cattle raisers can use pastures in the Soviet Union, Mohammad Aslam Khamosh, head of the Afghan delegation, said.

The delegates of the two countries also agreed that in order to combat animal diseases the Soviet Union will help provide syringes, animal vaccines, and experts.

Whenever an animal disease is found in Afghanistan near the USSR borders Afghanistan will try to prevent its spread across the frontiers.

Two veterinary experts will arrive from the Soviet Union this year in accordance with the agreement, he said.

Six Pak Political Parties Meeting Held In Dacca

DACCA, Aug. 1, (Reuter).—The six main political parties opposing Pakistan's President Ayub Khan held a joint conference here last night in a bid to set up a unified opposition command.

They decided after a three-hour session called by national assembly opposition leader Nurul Amin to continue talks on a campaign for direct elections of the country's ruling body and chief executive.

A conference spokesman said later that if negotiations succeeded, the six parties would subordinate themselves to a proposed high command.

The parties attending the meeting were the Awami League, National Awami Party, National Democratic Front Council, the Muslim League, Jamaati Islam and Nizame Islam.

President Ayub Khan and the national assembly were elected for a fresh five-year period early last year under a system of voting by 80,000 basic democrats.

The President, who holds full power under the present constitution, defeated Miss Fatimah Jinnah, who represented demands for parliamentary rule and adult suffrage.

ICC Shows Concern But UK Supports U.S. Bombing Of Vietnam's Demilitarised Zone Giap Warns N. Vietnam Will Fight Until Final Victory

SAIGON, Aug. 1, (AP).—The International Control Commission for Vietnam said Monday it viewed with concern the warfare in the demilitarized zone.

The Commission said it would take all possible steps to enforce the regulations of the Geneva agreement which created the 10 kilometer wide zone which separates North and South Vietnam.

The Commission's statement followed two straight days of bombing on the zone by U.S. B-52's strategists. The raids were ordered, U.S. officials said, because the North Vietnamese were using the zone for troop concentrations and fortified positions.

Under the Geneva accords, the zone at the 17th parallel was to be kept free of troops and military equipment. The Control Commission, made up of representatives of

India, Canada and Poland, is charged with supervision of the Geneva agreements, including provisions on the demilitarized zone.

In a statement, the Commission said it "views with concern the most recent developments in the demilitarized zone." "The Commission is in contact with the commission teams in the demilitarized zone and will take all possible steps to ensure that the status of the demilitarized zone, as envisaged in the Geneva agreement of 1954, is respected."

A London despatch said Britain, which disassociated itself from American bombing of the outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong, Sunday supported the U.S. raid in the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam.

A foreign office spokesman said striking military targets in the zone was consistent with earlier attacks

on military targets in both the north and the south which Britain supported.

"We have always regretted a situation where guerilla activity in violation of the Geneva agreement must inevitably lead to counter measures by the South Vietnamese government and its American allies," he said.

"But we can hardly expect to refrain from action they consider necessary so long as the communists continued to press on with the war." According to a Tokyo despatch General Nguyen Giap, North Vietnamese Defence Minister was quoted Sunday as saying the Vietnamese people are determined to carry on the war "till complete victory."

Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency (VNA) said Giap, who is also Vice Premier, made the statement in a

contd. on page 4



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times

PUBLISHING AGENCY

Food For Thought

Three things are known only in three places: Valour, which knows itself only in war; Wisdom, only in anger; and Friendship, only in need.

—Emerson

Reviewing Rural Development Projects

The decision of the Ministry of Interior to hold a seminar on the various projects presently undertaken by the department of rural development is both timely and valuable.

It is timely because at this juncture of the country's development we need our resources to be invested in the best possible ways. Every bit of national waste will certainly have a deep impact upon the pattern of our development in the long run.

It is useful because not only the public at large will be able to judge the utility of these projects from the proceedings of the seminar through the press but also the participants themselves will find an opportunity to exchange views and also evaluate the activities of the concerned departments and projects.

As the news item concerning the convening of the seminar shows, representatives of various Ministries—including the Ministry of Planning, Mines and Industries, Finance, and Information and Culture—will participate in the seminar. It is assured that as representatives of public opinion these delegates will study the needs and urgency of rural development projects in a broader perspective.

As the Deputy Minister of Interior said in his speech before the preparatory committee of the seminar the other day, the activities of the rural development department are essential for balanced development of the country. The policies of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal have been attend to this philosophy.

To our mind, the best aim that any rural development project can have is to encourage a sense of responsibility for social participation—a sense that is acquiring more and more practical significance in all developing democracies aimed at guaranteeing social welfare.

The rural development department in Afghanistan has been in existence for the last 12 years. It was established at first on an experimental basis, but later it proved that it could render great social and economic advantages to the people. The main advantage of these projects which make them indispensable

in developing countries is the proper guidance and encouragement it provides the people living in rural areas in improving the conditions of their lives from the points of sanitation, education, and economical considerations.

The rural development projects, a proper evaluation of which is indeed highly difficult and which may be controversial, has helped our community at least in several ways during its existence.

Several youth clubs have been opened in various areas. It has prepared a platform for the rural youth to meet one another and learn about conditions of life at which the projects aim. It has also helped women to organize their family life in a better way. Wherever the projects are in existence sanitary conditions have been improved, new schools have been opened, and a better life has started to develop.

These projects have also helped farmers to learn more about improving their agricultural output. They have learned how to make simple farming implements and use them as agricultural equipment. The rural development projects have successfully wiped out illiteracy in project areas and trained community leaders to take a more active interest in their villages and offer practical guidance to the local inhabitants in their daily lives.

We hope that the participants in the seminar will study the possibility and feasibility of closing some of the early projects. Now it is the responsibility of the community leaders to be in constant touch with the people and to import and impart knowledge to them. In the meantime the personnel and the financial means of these projects should be invested in new projects. We hope that the new projects will be located in the proximity of the old ones so that the surrounding area of the older projects will continue to be within the influence of the rural development department. In this way the circle of the rural development projects will enlarge while at the same time former economic and social practices will be prevented from returning to project areas.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* observed its 37th anniversary by publishing photos of His Majesty the King and his Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah who originally founded the paper in a small village in Pakhtia. *Isiah* means reform, and the paper in an editorial said it had done its best during its 37 years of existence to introduce healthy and sound reforms in the country. In a country like Afghanistan and, in fact, throughout the world, it is a newspaper's role not only to inform and entertain the people but also to guide them and inspire them. *Isiah* said the editorial has been able to fulfill this role adequately. A successful paper is that which carries objective news and comments and by doing so develops a sense of free judgment among its readers.

Isiah, said the editorial, has done this faithfully and, in informing the public about the country's problems and achievements, has created a link and an understanding between the government and the people—a link vital for the continued growth and progress.

The editorial also referred to the criticism that were made about the paper being financed by the government. The private papers had accused government financed papers of always praising and not publishing facts. The editorial contradicted these assertions and said, on the contrary, the paper through its editorials and letters to the editor has been encouraging constructive criticism and has criticized government's pitfalls and shortcomings.

However, the editorial went on, to keep up with the tradition of objectivity and neutrality the paper in criticizing has also pointed out positive achievements and the volume of work that has been performed. This is only fair because no one can deny that there has been progress and that many constructive projects have been either imple-

mented or are in the process of implementation.

The paper said, we do not want to cast a shadow of pessimism or cause undue alarm and excitement. Our readers are well acquainted with the manner in which we do things and are satisfied. However, the editorial did admit that there is room for improvement in the performance of the paper itself because nothing is perfect in this world and expressed the hope that improvements will be made through the continued cooperation of its staff and readers.

Also yesterday carried an editorial welcoming the Ministry of Interior's

decision to hold a seminar on rural development in Afghanistan. The development of rural areas becomes a very urgent task in the light of the country's general development. Without systematic efforts in this direction the gap between the living and social and cultural standards between urban and rural areas will continually increase.

The main task of any rural development programme is to enable the rural population to conform with modern living standards. Holding a seminar on the problems of rural areas is all the more important at a time when the country needs an accelerated programme of development in the country side.

WORLD PRESS

"The time may have come when the Indian National Congress, as a party contesting polls for state power has lost any national image it ever had," the *Times* of London said in an editorial on July 29.

The independent London daily was commenting editorially on latest reports published in India which showed that by May congress would depend definitely on only 41 per cent of voters against sixty per cent in January just after the late Indian Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri's death.

The newspaper said the divided leadership of the congress would not like the "buffeting" it had received in these figures at a time when India was preparing for her fourth general elections for early next year.

Commenting that party managers would probably say that the poll was confined to the capital cities of India's states in which the electorate was fickle, it felt that they would be right if they saw no chances to congress as the government of India in the fall

in support in these cities. The *Times* said: "The state level that the fallings of congress as a governing force are most visible and most freely criticised. The loss of cohesion or integrity that is sadly noted in New Delhi is much more blatant in the jobbery of corruption that can animate political feelings at the state capital."

Jakarta newspapers on July 29 reacted against President Sukarno's speech Thursday declaring Malaysian confrontation was still on.

The official armed forces *Daily Mail*, which reflects the thinking of Indonesia's military leaders, called the speech a regrettable reason for disquiet.

In the present hard-fought for climate of democracy it would have been better to defer such statements, the cabinet, the *Daily Mail* said.

The *Daily Mail* said the recent peoples congress meetings laid down that Indonesia's foreign policies should follow the Bandung principles—African and Asian solidarity against imperialism non-intervention, regional cooperation, and seeking friends not enemies.

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59.

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

Posphate Island To Become Free Before 1968

A microscopic Pacific island with a population of less than 6,000 and practically no vegetation or pure water, has bright prospects of achieving independence within the next few years.

When it does, Nauru will probably be the world's smallest nation even from the standpoint of area. It consists of only eight square miles.

This unique island is presently a United Nations trust territory administered by Australia. The General Assembly has already determined that UN qualifications for independence are fully applicable.

The key to this paradoxical paradise, which can easily support its population even though it is as arid as a desert, is that the island is a rock of phosphate, estimated to consist originally of about 90 million tons.

There are probably millions of Africans, Asians and others living in fertile savannahs and lush jungles irrigated by rivers of clear water who would gladly exchange places with the Nauruans, except for one thing.

The prosperity of the islanders may be short lived. Most soil elsewhere is capable of supporting life indefinitely. But the Nauruans are gradually consuming their little island. Experts estimate that in 30 years, the phosphate rock will have been exhausted and cannot be replaced. The Nauruans will then have to find a new home.

There is a great possibility that much of Nauru's phosphate reaches and enriches other developing countries for, among other things, it is the basis of many of the fertilizers in use today.

According to a report made by the administering authority to the UN Trusteeship Council, rephate Commission on which the

cently, 1,688,998 tons of phosphate rock was extracted from the island for the year ending in June, 1965, valued at more than \$13 million. It was shipped to Australia, New Zealand and Britain.

On the other hand, total imports, mostly from Australia and consisting of food, clothing, building materials and manufactured items, for the same period were valued at approximately \$6.5 million.

There is no estimate of the average per capita income for Nauruans, but the islanders are far from the impoverishment of millions living in many of the developing countries. With the exception of a few, all are employed in the phosphate industry. Some are engaged in private enterprise as retail traders, mechanics, teachers and government employees. A few are engaged in commercial fishing, the only local food producing industry.

Social and welfare services are generally good, especially when one considers that about a third of the population is less than 14 years of age. The limited population is a big factor in maintaining a comfortable standard of living.

The population is politically organized and has limited self-government under Australian supervision.

January 1968 has been frequently mentioned as a target date of independence, but before that can be accomplished, the Nauruans want complete control of the phosphate resources.

Presently, phosphate is under the control of the British Phosphate Commission on which the

British, Australian and Nauruans have representation. It controls the rate of extraction, and negotiates the sale of the product. The rock is not processed locally.

The Nauruans, understandably, feel they should be the controlling voice on the commission, so long as it exists. Of their two chief concerns, the greater is over the annual tonnage extracted. Their representatives have repeatedly complained to the Trusteeship Council that to assure the welfare of future generations, production should be reduced so as to stretch the remaining phosphate reserves over the longest possible period. It is variously estimated that only 60 to 75 million tons remain.

They also desire a more favorable apportionment of the profits from the exploitation of phosphates. Regardless of whatever other consideration are involved, they argue that the island is theirs and there should be sovereignty over its resources.

Most of these issues remain unresolved, though negotiations are now underway between the Australians and Nauruans at Canberra.

Aware of their vulnerability to attack or seizure by an unfriendly foreign power, some Nauruans have declared that political independence is not desirable so long as they have complete self-government and full authority over their only resource—phosphate.

However, even these so called moderates say they are willing to assume whatever risks are necessary if it is the only way can have command of their island and its riches. (CONTINENTAL PRESS).

Aid To Developing Nations Not Satisfactory

The 15 industrialized countries of the Free World took up sympathetic consideration of the current needs of developing countries in late July as they assessed the results of 10 years of development assistance.

They agreed at their Washington meeting that, despite a record total of \$81 billion in public and private assistance since 1956, the needs of the developing world today are "large and expanding." They also agreed they would continue efforts "to elicit a larger volume of assistance."

Representatives in USA of African, Asian and Latin American countries kept a close eye on proceedings of the Development Assistance Committee—a high level group which coordinates the flow of development assistance from these countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Together these countries provide some 90 percent of all economic assistance and private capital received by the world's developing countries. In the last 10 years, they supplied \$51 billion through governments and an additional \$30 billion in private capital.

A report prepared for their Washington meeting listed these total aid figures from the 15 countries in recent years: 1960, \$7.7 billion; 1961, \$8.97 billion; 1962, \$8.6 billion; 1963, \$9.3 billion; 1965, \$10.9 billion.

Despite the massive flow of assistance, no one appears satisfied with results. Both developed and developing countries agree the have-

not countries would have even less today if there had been no such global assistance programme. But the needs of the developing world are so great that whatever progress has been made seems pitifully small. Real income of the millions living in most of Africa, Asia and Latin America remains very low. So does literacy and education in general—the key to future progress—despite giant strides. Industrialisation, the developing nations have found, is a hard process, embracing trained people and capital, and many other factors such as roads and ports, before the factories can begin to produce efficiency.

Now both the suppliers and the recipients of aid are discovering a fact of life they practically ignored 10 years ago: the urgent need of more food to feed growing populations. A little more than a generation ago, the developing countries were net exporters of food. Since then, have become increasingly dependent on food imports from the developed countries, so that last year alone they imported some 25 million tons of food grains—two-thirds on easy terms, such as deferred payment or payment in local currencies. One result has been a deemphasis on industrialization, as such, unless it contributes to a country's food-growing capacity.

Officials of the 15 countries meeting in Washington issued a report recognizing the existence of such problems as the need of lower interest rates and longer maturity periods on loans, but they emphasized the growing world food shortage as the most serious problem of all. They described the outlook as "grave" and said future assistance programmes should concentrate on

agricultural needs. They also added a word of caution to leaders of the developing nations. The "basic solution" to food shortages, they said, "must be found within the developing regions themselves." They added they would "provide all possible support."

There was no attempt to underestimate the difficulties facing the developing countries in their attempts to raise themselves by their own boot straps, although some press comment in this country indicated a belief they need to do more.

However, one of the most informed assistance experts in the West—should quadruple their annual contributions to the International Development Association (IDA)—from the present \$250 million; a year ago George D. Woods, the American banker who heads the World Bank—issued a public appeal for more funds for "soft" loans even while the 15-nation meeting was underway. Woods said the wealthier nations \$1 billion annually. IDA is a part of the World Bank. First reaction indicated U.S. Treasury officials were critical of the proposal because of the rising deficit in the U.S. balance of payments and increasing U.S. budget costs, including the military expenses. The U.S., which contributes 60 per cent of total Free World foreign aid, provides some 40 per cent of IDA funds.

Some newspapers in USA indicate the fault for the slow pace of development is not entirely the blame of the countries supplying the funds.

The New York Times, for example, in a review of the 15-nation meeting in Washington, commented:

(Contd. on page 4)

Magnetic Field Affects Biology, Geology

Is man due to undergo considerable variation within the next few thousand years? This startling question was raised by one of the papers presented at the Second International Oceanographic Congress held recently in Moscow. The paper described the very recent researches of Dr. Bruce C. Heezen, Neil Updike and Co-workers at the Lamont Geological Observatory of Columbia University, New York.

These researches conducted on few dozen drilled out of the sedimentary bed of the Pacific Ocean, showed that at the time of reserved of the earth's magnetic field news species of ocean life suddenly came into being and other species went out of the existence as suddenly.

It has been known for some time that the earth's magnetic field presently oriented with North magnetic Pole near the North geographic Pole and the South magnetic Pole near the South geographic Pole, has reversed and reversed its orientation on a great many occasions over the past hundred million years of geological time. The most recent magnetic field reversal, which established the present North Pole to North Pole magnetic geographic orientation, took place 100,000 million years ago.

The scientifically exciting element of the work is the finding, made by observation of the fossil remains in various sections of their cores, that cer-

tain species of radiolaria one-called sea animals came into existence quite abruptly in coincidence with the occurrences of the major geomagnetic reversals. Other radiolaria species disappeared equally abruptly, while still others continued, but with marked changes. (Some radiolaria species continued.)

This is highly significant because it associates, for the first time, magnetic field reversal with the appearance and disappearance of animal species. What caused this sudden creation and destruction of species? Dr. Heezen's explanation is.

When the geomagnetic field reverses polarity, in an instant of geological time (somewhere between 100 and 10,000 years) it rapidly diminishes, zero, and then increases in strength in the reverse direction. During this geological instant, the intensity of cosmic-ray bombardment on the earth increases considerably, for normally the geomagnetic field acts like a shield warding off a great many of these highly energetic and damaging particles.

Cosmic rays, he states, can be highly destructive to existing life-forms, causing mass death in those species which are not resistant to them. Equally important, cosmic rays generate a great number of genetic mutations. It is mutations which lead to variation or extinction of some species and to the creation of new ones.

Dr. Heezen went on to point out

its implications. He noted that there are evidences that the earth's magnetic field is in the process of diminishing, thus indicating an approaching geomagnetic reversal—that the intensity of cosmic rays striking the earth will reach a maximum—that this will take place in the next 100 to 2,000 years.

Considering the severe impact of the cosmic rays at geomagnetic reversal upon radiolaria, what will be the effect upon man? And upon other living species? Will the greatly multiplied number of mutations caused by the cosmic rays result in the appearance of major new variations in the human race and in other life into one, or possibly two, super-contingents, which, 150 million years ago, started cracking up, with the pieces drifting apart over 50 million years to take up their present positions.

The Continental Drift theory was one of the most actively discussed topics of the Oceanographic Congress, studies of the "deep ocean" bottoms made in recent years having added evidence in its favour. However, there still remains a body of geologists, particularly in the Soviet Union, who the idea that the continents have been in their present positions since the formation of the earth.

Dr. Ralsh Dementinskaya and co-workers at the Arctic Antarctic Research Institute and the Institute of

(Contd. on page 4)

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column (inch) 4 1/2 100
Classified: per line bold type: Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half-Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$40
Half-Yearly \$25
Quarterly \$15

Afghan Girls Study Medicine In Moscow

The Siddik sisters, Mastura and Suhaila from Afghanistan are the four-year students of the First Moscow Medical Institute.

People told us, the sisters said that you can freeze in Russia before you know. But this all the Muscovites and we felt fine. Isn't true? In winter we dressed like fresh, frosty air is wonderful. It is so invigorating and it makes you so

gay. As for spring and summer, it is the most beautiful time of the year here. Look, what wonderful days we have now. The girl said smiling at the soft sun of May.

"It was difficult, of course, at the beginning," Suhaila confessed to me, "as we had to study medicine in Russian. That why my sister and I as well as other Afghan students studied for a year at the Preparatory Department of the Moscow University named after

Lomonosov where we learned Russian". The sisters followed the old Russian saying "Perseverance wins". They worked a lot and with great diligence. And now they have a good command of Russian.

Suhaila kept talking of her teachers and fellow student's warm and cordial attitude to her when she got seriously ill and was taken to Moscow Clinic No. 23. Every day Professor Aramas Grigoryan, the head of the clinic, would come to her and would ask with a smile. "How are you getting along, dear colleague. Don't you worry! You'll soon be all right and we shall work together." It turned out that Professor was right. For the whole year now Suhaila has been doing her practical work in his clinic.

"She will be a fine surgeon. Just look how skillfully she works in the operating-room". He said to me. Suhaila's slender strong finger move with amazing precision as if she has always been working with the scalpel all her life.

Mastura is also doing her practical work successfully. The students from her course were divided into the groups of five to six. Each group is headed by a scientist. The groups have their practical work at the wards for the patients who need the services of the doctors with the specialties which the students learned at the Institute. Each student looked after his patient under the supervision of his teacher.

"We have a lot of friends everywhere", Suhaila said to me. "Soviet doctors, generously share with us their knowledge and their practical experience. They take into account, for example, that when we become doctors we'll, sometimes, have to work in difficult conditions without adequately equipped laboratories and the latest instruments. That is why they teach us the future surgeons, therapists, gynaecologists or pediatricians, to learn how to diagnose independently. Even in any difficult conditions we must be able to diagnose the disease and to prescribe the methods of treatment".



The two sisters, and another Afghan student Hamed Aziz Sultan, seen as they come out from seeing a play in a Moscow theatre.

GOOD COOKING IS AN ART

Good cooking is an art; good eating is a pleasure. Parties are the criteria of the skills of hostess.

In these days of servant shortage rare indeed is the cool, calm, well-poised hostess so excitingly pictured by those glossy magazines. However, entertaining at home can be turned into a pleasure instead of a rush—or a tense anxious episode where everyone wishes they were elsewhere.

When you decide to have a dinner party, draw up a list of your guests.

Mix and match your guests as carefully as you would a costly outfit. Send out your invitations in good time so that other appointments need not be upset.

Then plan your menu. If it is to be a new recipe try it out on the family beforehand. List the items you will need, carefully, and purchase the perishables even as early as a week ahead. Arrangements to buy meat, fish etc., must be made the day before. On the day of the party nothing must be left to the vagaries of the meat, vegetable or fruit sellers.

Measure and weigh out food stuffs the days before if possible—and place them in non-spillable plastic bags. Potatoes can be peeled and left to soak in water overnight. Rice can be picked and stone dealer. Spices ground and stored in airtight containers in the 'fridge.

Try to adhere to the original menu as far as possible. Last-minute changes

must be made only if absolutely essential.

If you plan to arrange your food very decoratively, have ready all the garnishes and the ideas thoroughly understood. Make a time-table: which to cook first and which last. Remember hot dishes must be really hot and cold ones really cold, not lukewarm. If you own a 'fridge it's less of a headache. If you pre-cook most of the dishes, that won't get spoilt by waiting. The desert is one of these obliging friends.

The day before the party get out your crockery, cutlery etc., and have them washed, cleaned and put aside for easy access.

Collect serviettes, glasses etc; etc; and see that everything is in presentable condition. Dust and tidy the house, make your flower arrangements—a day ahead.

Plan seating arrangements carefully. It is more informal, however, to have a buffet arrangement. If the latter is the case provide plenty of paper napkins for mopping up operations, and plenty of elbow room.

Try and finish all your cooking preparations at least two hours before the first guests are expected to arrive, for by then you can have a quick "lie down," a wash and appear before them a cool, poised and confident hostess who would look as though she spent the whole day in beauty parlour.

Recipe Corner:

Rice With String Beans

- 1 lb. round beef or stew meat, cut into 1/2 inch cubes
- 2 tbsp. butter
- 1 medium onion (finely chopped)
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/2 tsp. pepper
- 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
- 1 1/2 lbs. string beans (cut into thirds)
- 1/2 cup tomato sauce
- 1/2 cup water
- 2 1/2 cups rice
- 1 1/2 tbsp. salt
- 2 quarts of water
- 2 tbsp. salt
- 1/2 cup butter

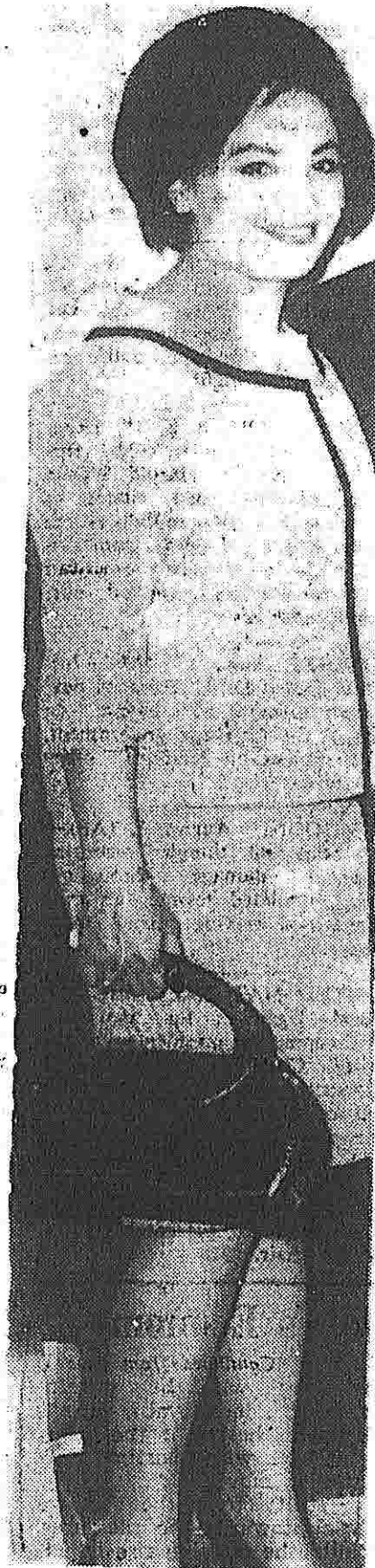
Melt butter in a 3-quart pot. Add meat, onions, and seasoning and saute until meat is browned. Add water, tomato sauce, and string beans to the meat and let simmer for 30 minutes.

Cook rice. When the rice is cooked, put half of it in the pot, arrange the meat and the string-bean mixture over the rice. Pour the rest of the rice over the meat mixture. Cook until done.



Shobha Thappar daughter of the Indian Ambassador to Kabul was married to Debhesh Banerjee here last Saturday night. A lively Hindi marriage ceremony was witnessed by a distinguished gathering of officials and diplomats.

GREATER SERVICES FOR UNIVERSITY COEDS SUGGESTED BY NEW DIR. GEN. OF INFORMATION



Miss Hafiza Hassan is newly appointed Director General of Information in the Ministry of Information and Culture.

A graduate of Malali High School and the College of Letters Kabul University, obtained her Masters degree in social science in the United States. She has 18 years of teaching experience, including the four years of part time teaching while in college. She was also awarded a Pohana medal by His Majesty the King.

She edited the monthly merron (Women's magazine) since 1965. Under her editorship the magazine improved its coverage of women's news and published articles aimed at promoting the image of woman in society. The first article suggesting formation of a women's police contingent was published in merron. It also proposed a day be observed as mothers day. Although her present position at the Ministry of Information and Culture is an important and demanding one she has the background and experience to discharge her duties satisfactorily.

She has already thought up ways to improve and smooth the flow of work in the seven branches of her department. She wants to combine the operations of the different branches wherever they overlap. The branch in charge of putting out publications on the land, people and culture of Afghanistan for interested foreign readers, she thinks, will have to produce more, and reach farther, in order to remain a success.

As to what the educated and enlightened woman can do for her more deprived and backward sisters she has a lot of useful ideas.

First of all, she says the Volunteer Women's Association should establish itself more firmly with a Constitution; and increase its membership by soliciting the help of university coeds and high school girls. There is a lot, that university students can do which do not require much time and effort. On excursions, picnics, vacations and sightseeing trips, Miss Hassan says, they can stop at nomad camps and talk to women, and even the men who gladly listen to and accept since it comes from a disinterested person.

The girls in the university, could perhaps, through arrangements made by the Volunteers Women's Association, sub for the teachers who become pregnant and have children. The Ministry of Education gives a three months leave to prospective mothers. This however is not fair to the Ministry and to pupils because the syllabus of a

particular course for which teacher is absent for 3 out of 9 months will not be completed.

Secondly limited financial resources, and the lack of an adequate number of teachers put a strain on the Ministry of Education as well as several girls, could very easily substitute for a teacher if proper arrangements are made in advance.

Girls could also deliver 10-15 minute speeches in girls' village schools in areas where they live. University students will be listened to much more intently than village schools in areas where they live, their store of knowledge and who more often than not have nothing new to say to their pupils beyond what is written in the books open in front of them.

Najia: Seven Years Service In AAA



Najia Wali is among the first women to work for Ariana Afghan Airlines. The first women were employed at Ariana seven years ago at a time when it was rare to find a women working even in an office.

In 1959 Ariana was invited to send a stewardess to a conference held by the International Civil Aviation Organization. It was hard to believe, that at that time Ariana would have women working in their staff let alone sending females representatives to international conferences. But within a few days after being hired, women began working along side their male colleagues.

Najia described her interest in air travelling. Before women were permitted to walk in public without the veil I met the President of Ariana at a party and promised to work for the company. But her promise bore fruit only after several anxious years of waiting. She seized her chance to fulfill her promise the moment she stopped wearing the chaderi taking an active role in a world hitherto dominated by men when few if any went about unveiled.

She made her first trip to Beirut after having trained for a few months accompanied by two other stewardesses, Fazila and Zahida who like her were among the first to crack the sex barrier in the professional world. From then on she has been working steadily for the airline, much of her time devoted to improving the steward profession and the position of women at Ariana. At present she holds the position of deputy director of the Airline service department in which she instructs several classes.

A native of Kabul, she was born in 1936, and studied at Zargoona. Before joining Ariana she taught at the Ministry of Education she joined the airline when she was 20 years old. Today she is married and has a four year old daughter. She is a talented writer, and can converse fluently in English, Urdu, Dari and Pakhtu.

She studied on scholarships in Germany and the United States and has visited several countries including India, Pakistan, Iran Lebanon, the UAR, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

Medal Awarded For Mother Love

Miss Winifred Farmer, a 67-year old spinster, was awarded this year the British Empire Medal for being a wonderful foster mother for 21 years to four abandoned and handicapped foster children. Miss Farmer, who lost her sweetheart and her chance of marriage and children of her own in the 1914-18 war, mothered eight orphans during the 1939-45 war.

She became known as the woman who would welcome children no one else wanted. Her first real problem child, after the war was Doreen, neglected and retarded, with a glass eye. Then came Peter who had run away from an uncaring mother and been put in a remand home; Rosemary, an abandoned epileptic baby; and infant Christine, rejected by three prospective adopters.

Winifred Farmer's recipe for them all was love and understanding. She cheerfully put up with bed-wetting and tantrums, the misdeeds and the examination failures. To earn money for the extras that other children enjoy, she went out cleaning five days a week, and took the children home-picking in the summer. They became a happy, well-knit family.

Computer Helps Protect

Children's Health

Children born in West Sussex (southern England) in 1964 and later have a better chance than children elsewhere in Britain of escaping serious infectious diseases. Ninety per cent have been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and polio as compared with 69 to 60 per cent elsewhere.

This has been achieved with the aid of computer. Although mothers can take their children to a clinic for immunisation, many prefer to go to their own family doctor. But these are busy men, who cannot make all the necessary administrative arrangements.

Now the computer, owned by the city council, does all the administrative routine: picking out the names at the right time, making the appointments, and even noting defaulters for a health visitor to call upon. All the family doctor has to do is the actual immunising and tick a name off the list.



Five student nurses from Afghanistan recently visited the BBC studios in London to record a programme in Dari for Radio Afghanistan's series "Our Children Abroad".

Maiwandwal

(Continued from page 1)

simultaneously. Countries, the Prime Minister went on, who experiment with democracy often find themselves in the midst of a struggle—a struggle between order and discipline on one hand, and anarchy and chaos on the other, a struggle between patriotic elements who are willing to work and persevere for the country's progress and those who try to disrupt and confuse issues, and undermine laws and indulge in selfish activities.

We all know which side should win in this struggle—the side which favours law, discipline, responsibilities, and freedom to the extent that it does not interfere with other people's freedom. That is why, the Prime Minister said, in education we must concentrate on our vital and national needs.

We should also try to pave the way for usefully employing college graduates. This balance is necessary in our educational plan.

The government, he added was aiming, in accordance with Afghanistan's constitution, to promote literacy throughout the country by popularising primary education. He said, so far we have not been able to meet this objective. We are, however, trying and the day we achieve this goal we would be laying the foundation of a literate society for Afghanistan.

He expressed the hope that free education will be made available for all the Afghans and that an effective and balanced system of education will be created.

Maiwandwal said education should aim at promoting national, democratic, and Islamic values to train our youth for safeguarding law and order, and the material progress of the nation.

He expressed satisfaction in the Afghan people's willingness to participate in the advancement of education. The enthusiasm and zeal shown by our people in promoting education makes our responsibilities even more difficult. We have to fulfill the demands and desires of the people for education more than ever before.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the seminar would be useful in realising the government's policy and values embodied in the constitution, and the aspirations of the people of Afghanistan under the guidance and leadership of our benevolent monarch, His Majesty the King.

Education Minister Dr. Anwar expressed appreciation on behalf of himself and the participants of the seminar for the Prime Minister's participation in the gathering of provincial directors of education. He gave the Prime Minister, his own and his colleagues' assurances that they would also adhere to opinions held by the Prime Minister on the importance of education and would follow these guidelines in discharging their duties.

In yesterday's morning session of the seminar, Azizullah Amarkhel, Director of the Department of Pushto in the Ministry of Education reported on the activities of his department. He agreed with the participants that there was a shortage of competent teachers of Pushto. This difficulty can not be surmounted unless a special department in the teacher training institutes is set up for this purpose he said.

The participants were given further statistics on the number of school age children admitted to schools. Hamidi, President of the Department of Primary Education, said at present 16 per cent of school age children are attending schools. In five years the figure will reach 30 per cent.

If the long term 25 year educational development plan is fully implemented Hamidi said, in 25 years from now all school age children in Afghanistan will be attending schools.

PHARMACIES OPEN TONIGHT

Ahmad Shah Baba: Jodi Temore Shahi Tel. 20507
aBrai: Jodi Shahi across Zarnigar Park Tel. 20523
Afghan First part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun Tel. 22919
Bakhtar: Anadarbi Tel. 22619

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation
SPRING IN ZARCHI NEYAN

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30 and 10 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation
SEVEN THIEFS

PAMIR CINEMA:

At 2, 5, 7:30 p.m. Indian film
TEEN DAVIAN

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian film
SAHRA JAHAN HAMARA

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Portugal's world cup team was delayed flying home last night after an airport bus hit their special Caravelle jet, damaging a wing.

ROME, Aug. 1, (AP).—Former U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon and his wife arrived by plane from Paris Sunday night for an audience with Pope Paul VI.

Nixon said he would meet the Pope Monday in the papal summer palace at Castel Gandolfo, where the Pope is now staying.

LONDON, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—The West German soccer team, beaten 4-2 by England in Saturday's world cup final, were hailed as "the real world champions", on returning to Frankfurt Sunday.

The message was carried by thousands of placard-waving fans as the footballers drove through Frankfurt in open cars.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Some 200 youths fought in the centre of Melbourne last night in one of the biggest brawls seen here for a decade.

The riot climaxed months of ill-feeling between two teenage gangs—the mods and the sharpies. The gangs met outside hotel for a prearranged all-in battle with bicycle chains, iron bars and wooden clubs.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Former President Harry Truman, admitted to hospital here Saturday, is progressing satisfactorily, a hospital spokesman said Sunday.

The former President, who is 82, is suffering from severe colitis, his doctor said.

BOMBAY, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—An Indian Air Force plane yesterday spotted a Liberator freighter lying broken in half on a reef in the gulf of Kutch, Bombay port trust authorities announced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, (AP).—Richard Speck, 24, was declared Friday physically capable of appearing in court Monday on indictments charging him with murdering eight nurses.

Speck has been in the jail hospital for treatment of self-inflicted wounds that led to his capture three days after the mass strangling and knifing of the young women in their townhouse dormitory.

HOME AGAIN

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Ghulam Ghaus Reshad, an official of the Civil Aviation Department who had gone to the German Federal Republic under a scholarship for further studies in airport administration returned home, yesterday.

Ghulam Ali Aeen a teacher in the College of Science who went to the United States under a USAID scholarship for further studies in sociology returned to Kabul, yesterday.

Abdul Wahid Khaligi, formerly a member of the Planning Department of the Ministry of Interior who had gone for further studies in public administration to the Federal German Republic returned to Kabul, yesterday.

Abdul Nabi Rahimi and Abdul Qudus Fazli, officials of the Civil Aviation Department who were in the United States under USAID scholarships for further studies in meteorology returned to Kabul Sunday.

X-Ray Centre Set For Avicenna

KABUL, August 1, (Bakhtar).—Work on the construction of an X-ray centre in the compound of Avicenna hospital will commence this year. The centre will cover an area of more than one and a half acres land. The plan for the construction of the centre has already been completed.

A source close to the Ministry of Public Health said that the 10 million afghanis outlay for the construction of the centre will be borne by the Ministry's development budget.

A number of x-ray machines were installed in the hospital several years ago but are presently inadequate to meet the demand, the source said. The centre is expected to be completed in two years.



representing all major
AIR—and SHIPPING—LINES
Contact us for information
and all reservations
ASTCO TRAVEL OFFICE
Shar e Nou near American
and Iran Embassy
Telephone 21504

TOKYO, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—The first Asian Pharmaceutical Congress to be held in Tokyo from August 15 would be attended by some 200 experts on pharmaceutical sciences from all Asian countries, the Congress Organising Committee announced Saturday.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—All members of the Iraqi armed forces and police who had fled to the north and joined the Kurdish insurgents will be reinstated in their units with the rank they held before their defection, the newspaper Al-Otawra Al-Araliya said yesterday.

MOSCOW, Aug. 1, (AP).—Premier Abdel Rahman Bazzaz of Iraq flew to Leningrad Saturday after three days of talks in Moscow with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and other officials.

Bazzaz will also visit Baku in the Soviet Union before returning home next week.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said here Saturday at the end of a tour of five "communist capitals" that it would be in the interests of all Europe if West Germany improved relations with the nations of the East Bloc.

France would be very happy to see this, he told a press conference here at the close of a three-day visit to Hungary.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1, (DPA).—The European Common Market (EEC) has earmarked the sum of \$4.8 million for training schemes in developing countries, the EEC commission announced here yesterday.

W. BERLIN, Aug. 1, (AP).—A 23-year-old soccer fan strangled his foster mother after an argument over his zealous viewing of world cup games on television, police reported Saturday night.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—President Johnson told British Prime Minister Harold Wilson Friday that the United States is prepared to buy \$100 million worth of Rolls Royce engines from Britain for use in the new American A-7 air force plane, informed sources said yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 1, (AP).—Britain has named D.J.G. Rose its next Governor General of Guyana, on advice of the Guyana government, the commonwealth relations office said Saturday.

RANGOON, August 1, (AP).—Heavy rains and thunder wreaking widespread damage throughout Burma, inundated towns, injuring hundreds and making many more homeless.

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 1, (Reuters).—Uganda, for the first time, assumes the presidency of the Security Council at midnight tonight, succeeding Nigeria for the month of August.

The presidency is rotated among the 15 members on an alphabetical basis. Apollo Kironde, the chief delegate of Uganda, will represent his country in the chair.

UK's Economy

(Continued from page 1)
to go along with the government, some industrial experts think unions hostile to the policy may hit back with overtime bans and similar moves.

3. Hostility from the labour left wing towards the measures, especially the possible rise in unemployment from 250,000 to more than half a million. This fresh revolt is widely expected to reach a climax at the labour party's annual conference in October.

4. Bitter attacks from Edward Heath's opposition Conservative Party, which claims the latest economic and sterling crisis was largely caused by lack of confidence in Wilson and his colleagues and not by any underlying weakness in the economy.

ONE TON CAKE CUT BY CHANCE

HELSINKI, August 1, (Reuters).—A 1,100-kilo (one ton) cake, baked for a regatta at Kotka, southern Finland, unintentionally was cut before the celebrations started yesterday.

The lorry carrying it to the yacht club braked sharply to avoid a child and the tail-board smeared off a slice of cake weighing 200 kilos.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



Home News In Brief

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Kabul whose term of office has expired here paid a farewell call on the Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Usman Sucky Sunday morning.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The representative of the Urganoo Pharmaceutical Company in Kabul has donated Afs. 20,980 worth of medicine to the Afghan Red-Crescent Society. It was accepted with thanks.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Nadir Nawabi, a teacher in the College of Agriculture returned home after attending a seminar on the teaching of science held in Bangkok. The seminar attended by 14 countries was held under the auspices of UNESCO.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Miss J. Jeorjik, head nurse of the United Nations arrived here yesterday. She was received at the airport by a representative of the Ministry of Public Health. During her four day stay here she will inspect the nursing school.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Orham Barim, Chief, United Nations World Food Programme Section, New York, who is presently touring the Middle East, has arrived in Kabul recently. The purpose of his visit is to meet Afghan authorities in the Ministry of Mines and Industries and at the Naglu Dam Site.

He is making a special study of the impact of WFP aid on the construction work at Naglu Dam.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—The work on the construction of park opposite the Afghan Red Crescent Society began two weeks ago by the Kabul Municipality, has been completed.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Aulia Kul, Director of the Ali Abad experimental farm, returned from Bucharest where he participated in a FAO seminar on seeds.

Representatives from 16 countries attended the two-week seminar.

KABUL, Aug. 1, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar, President of Rosuntoon, left for Kunduz accompanied by two physicians from UNICEF to survey the establishment of maternity houses there.

Magnetic Field

(Continued from page 2)

forms as well?

Fossil magnetic (palaeomagnetism) was the subject of another exciting paper presented at the Congress. It offered, many geologists felt, additional support for the theory of Continental Drift.

"Drifters" as they call themselves hold that the present continents of the earth were at one time assembled Arctic Geology, both at Leningrad, found a large area of the Arctic Ocean where alternate stripes of the ocean floor were magnetised in opposite directions. Only three smaller areas of "magnetic, two in Eastern Pacific and one in the North Atlantic.

The significance of the discovery of the Soviet group is that it appears to offer confirmation of the mechanism which has been proposed for the drifting apart of the continents.

The hypothesis is that there is an extremely slow convection-current circulation of hot plastic rock which comes up vertically from the depths of the earth, then slides horizontally in separate streams moving eastward and westward under the earth's 20-25 mile crust below oceans and continents, whereupon the streams descend again. Sliding under the continents, the streams carry the great land masses along like an enormous conveyor belt.

Development Aid

(Continued from page 2)

"Yet with all due account taken of these problems, it is almost universally believed that the basic reason for the failure of successful economic development to date lies in the poor countries themselves, or more precisely in their cultural and historical traditions. In a word, electric power and a modern transport system and a steel mill do not bring development by themselves. People bring development, and up to now the populations in many of the poor countries act and think and work, and often vote, in ways inimical to economic growth."

The Kansas City Star, an important newspaper in the heart of America's grain belt, said some developing countries—and the Star cited Ghana under Nkrumah as a conspicuous example—"provides illustrations of opportunities wasted and squandered. Political progress has been slowed, sometimes to a virtual standstill, by internal power struggles. Corruption often has been a way of life. What sort of climate can all this create for the aid of the industrial nations? Moreover, in many of these countries, there is a critical shortage of trained personnel. But the braking effect on progress is intensified by the exodus of talented people, once trained, to lands where personal opportunity seems greater. What has not been done by the poorer nations, may in time prove to be the real failure of this Decade of Development."

Japan To Resume World Power Role

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, (AP).—Edwin Reischauer, retiring U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo, said Monday Japan is moving into the role of a great economic and world power and he feels that in the long run "Japan will probably do more to affect the future of Asia" than any other Asian country.

In a copyrighted interview in the magazine U.S. News and World Report, Reischauer said, although the positive role Japan can play is not so

widely understood, yet, Japan has been showing signs of getting ready to assume a new position of leadership.

The ambassador, interviewed in Tokyo, said he did not envisage this as an attempt by Japan to re-create through political domination a "greater East Asian co-prosperity sphere."

"But within the economic field," he said, "Japan is likely to play a major role in the Far Eastern area and perhaps more widely."

Asked about Japan's surge forward after reconstruction of war damage, Reischauer said American postwar aid and guidance was a help but the "main thing is the character of the Japanese people."

"First of all," he said, "their capacity for hard work. Second, the high level of technical skill that already existed in Japan before the war. Third, a thorough understanding of the importance of knowledge and a desire to get as much education as possible learning for earning. And, finally, great skill in industrial organization. By this I mean being able to operate government institutions smoothly, to organize giant industrial complexes and so on. This is an unbeatable combination and Japan has had it since the middle of the 19th century."

"Is there more understanding of United States policies in Vietnam?" Reischauer was asked.

"The Japanese public, I believe," he said, "tends to be critical of U.S. policies. On the other hand, the Japanese are not as prone to all-out condemnation of the U.S. as they were last year. There is a greater realization that Vietnam is a very complex problem with no easy solutions."

The ambassador was asked about pacifism in postwar Japan.

In replying, he said in part:

"I suspect the pacific tendency will remain strong among a large part of the Japanese public for some time into the future. This is one reason why an all-out effort to take on all of their defence load alone is not very probable."

"I believe that the Japanese, like many other people elsewhere in the world, will come to the conclusion that collective security is the only way for Japan to achieve real security."

Reischauer, ambassador to Japan for the past five years, resigned July 25 to return to the faculty of Harvard University.

Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

message Sunday marking the 39th anniversary of the founding of China's Peoples Liberation Army. His message was sent to his Chinese counterpart Defence Minister Lin Biao.

In his message Giap said "under the clear sighted and resolute leadership of the Vietnam Workers Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh the Vietnamese people are determined to transform the sacred appeal of President Ho Chi Minh on July 17 to fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, into determined actions to fight and win on all fronts, and are ready to make all sacrifices and endure all hardships in fighting till complete victory."

On July 17, Ho ordered a partial mobilization, and told the army to "extend all-out support" to the Vietcong in South Vietnam.

Giap also thanked the Chinese for extending what he called, "unreserved and wholehearted assistance" to North Vietnam, and said he "considers it as a powerful encouragement to their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression."

In his speech at the reception Giap said "the tremendous support and assistance of China and her endeavours to assure adequate and timely transportation of the aid of the other fraternal socialist countries to Vietnam have made an important contribution to reinforcing our resistance strength to defeat the U.S. aggressors."

The zone extends eight kilometers north and eight kilometers south of the Ben Hai river, which empties into the Gulf of Tonkin after running its course from the Laotian border.

The target for the B-52's included an ammunition dump, 26 gun emplacements and a large concentration of North Vietnamese troops one kilometer from the Ben Hai river. The nearest American troops were 16 kilometers away.

In early July the 324th division of the North Vietnamese regular army crossed the demilitarised zone into the mountains of South Vietnam. They were met head-on by United States Marines and S. Vietnamese troops, stopping what South Vietnam's War Minister Nguyen Hyo Co said would probably have been a sweep through Dong Ha, Quang Tri and Hue, the three major cities in Quang Tri province.

More than 800 North Vietnamese troops have been killed in the fighting, and others were reported to have been seen fleeing back toward the true zone.

Bank Approves Advisory Board

KABUL, August 1, (Bakhtar). The board of directors of the Afghan National Bank has approved the appointment of a supreme advisory board to administer and regulate its welfare measures.

Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah has been elected chairman of the advisory board.

The Minister of Court Ali Mohammad, Dr. Abdul Zahir President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Dr. Abdul Majid Afghan Ambassador in Washington, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamid, Abdul Majid Zabuli, Ghulam Haider Mukhtarzada, Khair Mohammad, Hukum Chand, Dr. Ghausie, Mohammad Sarwar Omar, Mohammad Jafar Mukhtarzada Mohammad Ebrahim Afifi Abdul Rahim Majid and Fazil Mohammad Khaizada have also been appointed.

The supreme advisory board met twice last week and approved the protocol signed by the Ministry of Education and the bank—which has also been approved by the cabinet—for the establishment of five schools to be financed by the Bank.

The board approved its annual donation to the Afghan Red Crescent society and a donation of 150,000 Afs. to be paid to poor students annually.

British Colonial Office Closed

LONDON, August 1, (AP).—The British Colonial Office, which once shared the greatest imperial responsibility in history struck the flag at midnight.

The official shutdown came without tears or ceremony as another remnant of the old British Empire passed away.

Administration jurisdiction over the colonial office fell under the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, with the word "relations" dropped from its title. There will still be, for a time, a Colonial Secretary, too, but without a Ministry of his own.

The final extinction of British colonialism is still possibly a year away, however. There are still about 30 plume-hatted, white-gloved governors who rule in distant places around the globe.

Once only students of English history could even pinpoint all the places—or even pronounce their names—that have gradually come into their own destiny. And still they go with a friendly farewell and good luck from their former masters. Three territories—Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Barbados—are among the recent ones grantees dates for independence. Some others—Mauritius and British Honduras—are moving that way and six Caribbean Islands want "association", status—meaning they can have independence for the asking.

Still left would be 18 territories—the big ones, Gibraltar and Hong Kong, whose fate poses international problems.

The British, in liquidating their empire in the face of "winds of change," show concern about their responsibility in dealing with the scattered islands and dependencies too small or too poor to stand alone.

Thant Prompts Fears He May Resign From Post

UNITED NATIONS, New York, August 1, (Reuters).—The strongly pessimistic tone of U Thant's remarks on his return to New York Saturday night from Moscow prompted new fears here Sunday that he may resign as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

He has stated publicly he will remain as long as his usefulness is not ended in the effort to find a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem.

U Thant made it clear that his discussions with the Soviet leaders about UN financial troubles had not produced hard cash. He said he was given to understand that the Russians were studying the problem and had not yet come to a decision.

U Thant has said several times that the UN must be sound financially to perform effectively its peacekeeping functions, and that he has no wish to continue as Secretary-General in a bankrupt organization.